figured by Edwards in the third volume of his great work, to which the reader may refer. The caterpillar is green, cylindrical, tapering before and behind, marked with longitudinal pale-yellow lines. The chrysalis is green or black, striped with narrow white lines. The egg is somewhat firkin-shaped, flat at the top and base, vertically ribbed, and honey-yellow. The larva feeds on grasses. *Charon* is found in the Northwest, ranging from British Columbia as far as New Mexico.

(7) Satyrus cetus, Boisduval, Plate XXVI, Fig. 7, $; Fig. 8, $, *under side* (Boisduval's Satyr).

Butterfly.—Larger than *charon*, paler on the upper side, especially in the female sex, in which the outer third of the primaries is reddish-fawn. On the under side the secondaries of the male are without ocelli, or at most faint traces of ocelli appear. In the female the ocelli near the anal angle of the secondaries are usually well developed. Expanse, 1.60-2.00 inches.

Early Stages.— These await description.

The species is found in northern California.

(8) Satyrus sthenele, Boisduval, Plate XXVI, Fig. 20, 3, *under side* (The Least Wood-nymph).

Butterfly.—Quite small, superficially resembling *charon.* The female is paler and the ocelli are larger and more distinct than in *charon.* The distinguishing mark of this species is the irregular, dark, twice-strangulated band of the secondaries, bordered on both sides externally by whitish shades. This is shown in our figure. Expanse, 1.40-1.50 inch.

Early Stages.—Unknown.

The species is Californian.

Genus CENEIS, Hubner
(Chionobas, *Boisd.)*
(The Arctics)

" To reside
In thrilling region of thick-ribbed ice."
SHAKESPEARE.

Butterfly.—The antennae are short; the eyes of moderate size; the front full, protuberant; the palpi slender; the fore wings somewhat produced at the tip, with the outer margins rounded